

That Three Million Divided at Last. EACH OF 40,000 CUBANS WILL GET \$75.

Habana, May 6.—Forty thousand will be used as the divisor in fixing the shares of the soldiers in the \$3,000,000 allotted by the United States government to be divided among the Cuban troops, and the payment will begin at the end of next week. A general order declaring the payment and setting forth the rules to be observed will be issued by Gov. Gen. Brooke on Monday, next.

The governor general and Gen. Gomez have decided that it would be impracticable to try to verify further the army rolls as submitted by the recently dissolved Cuban assembly.

Gen. Brooke today sent to Gen. Gomez a list of the commissioners for the several corps, asking if he wished to make any changes.

The commissioners—one Cuban and one American for each corps—will be ordered to meet at once in Habana to take action as to the details of the division of the money. The order in which the payments will be made is as follows:

First, in Habana province; then in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe and Santiago.

The next important rule laid down is that one requiring the giving up of all arms as a condition of the payment of \$75 each man is to receive.

After all the private and non-commissioned officers are paid, money will be left, and the remainder will probably be divided among the maimed and destitute of the army.

Gov. Gen. Ladlow, military governor of the department of Habana, recently asked Senor Lanusa, secretary of justice in Gen. Brooke's advisory cabinet, to arrange to allow American lawyers to practice here, because of the desire of the American syndicates and merchants coming to Habana to employ Americans to defend their interests. Senor Lanusa referred the matter to the Universidad, which governs admission to the Habana bar, and its reply, which was approved by the secretary of justice, was a refusal of the request, it being held that it would be for the best interests of Americans to employ Cubans with a knowledge of the local laws.

Utterances by Gen. Laoret and other of the assembly leaders, are published here today which might be regarded as tending to inflame the minds of the Cubans against the United States, and incite them to outlawry. Gen. Laoret is quoted as saying that, while he has no doubt of the honorable intentions of the United States toward Cubans, troubles and misunderstandings arise through the ignorance of department as to the conditions in Cuba.

The general is also reported to have said that he could not see how the lower classes will be able to live during the year. The crops are now harvested, business is dull and industries at a standstill. The capital of the islanders is hoarded, while foreign capital is limited. The general said he was confident that starving Cubans would soon be obliged to steal in order to keep body and soul together, and that were they to steal his property he could not blame them. As for the \$3,000,000 from the United States for the payment of the Cuban soldiers, that money would soon be spent in saloons and would give no substantial help.

Talk like this, which is repeated by other prominent Cubans, is believed to be causing outlawry.

Strikes are spreading. The stevedores at Cienfuegos have again quit work.

THE FILIPINOS WELL ARMED.

Manila, May 7, 8 40 p. m.—To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles west of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel general Mascardo, has a force of 7,000 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can whip the whole lot.

Bacolor is well entrenched and thousands of natives are working like beavers, digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his rifle, for fighting only, but compels the Bolo men and Chinese to labor incessantly.

The rebels have an outpost about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that holds between two and three hundred men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither Maj. Gen. MacArthur, nor Maj. Gen. Lawton moved today although each reconnoitered the country in his own vicinity, for some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy. In the vicinity of La Guina de Bay the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of Gen. Owen-shine and Col. Wholley, who is commanding Gen. King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened and there is no danger in that direction.

The armed steamer LaGuna de

Bag and Cavadonga, under Capt. Grant have gone to Guagua, about five miles southwest of Bacolor, presumably to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged on the northern campaign.

It is rumored that Mabini, president of the cabinet, and minister of foreign affairs in the so called Filipino government, who is a radical, is to be succeeded by Paterno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present juncture.

The entrance of the Americans into San Fernando, was virtually unopposed. The Filipinos, who expected the invaders to approach from the sea had had that side of the town strongly guarded, but there was only one line of trenches beyond San Tomas. Two battalions of the Fifty first Iowa regiment, which swam the river north of the city, were smartly peppered in the water, but the rebels disappeared as soon as the Americans reached the shore. In the meantime the hospital squad had walked across the bridge into the city, supposing the Americans were there. They encountered no natives.

The few Spaniards and Filipinos who were left welcomed the Americans and opened their houses to them. Gen. MacArthur accepting entertainment at the hands of Senor Hizon, a sugar magnate.

Idaho Undertakes to Stop Lawlessness.

Will Prosecute Eight Hundred Men for Murder and Arson.

Spokane, Wash., May 7.—Mines of Shoshone county, Idaho, that propose to operate during the reign of martial law, may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Cour D'Alene miners' union.

This is the martial law as laid down by Gen. Merriam and Attorney General Hayes, of Idaho. At a meeting of the mine owners in this city this morning Mr. Hayes presented this mandate. The owners cheerfully promise to obey.

"We are going to clean up the Cour D'Alene," said Attorney General Hayes, prior to his departure for Boise.

"I have seen some of the mine owners today and they have been informed by the proper authorities that they cannot employ any one connected with a criminal organization in the county. The miners' union in Shoshone county contains many desperadoes and criminals who, through the protection of the union, perpetrate crimes and outrages. Twice has it been necessary, because of these men and their organization, to put the county under martial law. We want to stop that sort of thing.

"We have undertaken as large a job of criminal prosecution as ever commenced in the history of the county. The trying between 700 and 800 men is a task of enormous magnitude. We propose to push the prosecution vigorously, however. I am obliged to go back to Boise for a few days on official business, but will be back in about a week and expect to spend the entire summer in the Cour D'Alene. Prisoners will be tried in both the State and Federal courts. Murder and arson are some of the charges the State will bring against these men, and we hope to indict the extreme penalty."

Injustice to Cubans.

Millions of Dollars Invested in Steamships.

Habana, May 7.—The owners of the principal Cuban steamship lines met today and resolved to send two representatives to Washington with a request that the companies be allowed to fly the American flag, or, if that is impossible, to have a distinctive flag, so as to be able to engage in trade with the United States and other countries.

The Herrera company owns twenty steamers and the Menendez company six, three of which were built in Philadelphia at a cost of \$200,000 each. The sum of \$3,000,000 is invested in the steamers used to trade with Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Mexico, the Southern States and the Canary islands, and those of the Herrera company made regular trips to Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico. Now the owners of both steamers and sailing vessels, of which 150 are Cuban, assert that business is being ruined because it is confined to coastwise trips. Two American lines are doing a large coastwise business, yet Cuban vessels cannot go among the West Indies or to the southern States.

The Cuban schooners, for instance could do a carrying trade in cattle lumber and flour with Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston but Washington forbids.

With the sale of the Spanish floating dock steamers they will have no facilities for making repairs here, and as matters now stand they cannot dock in American ports.

The feeling of the steamship people that they are unjustly treated is shared by the entire commercial class of Cuba and particularly in Habana, as this is the fourth port in North American Atlantic coast.

CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED.

Report of the Military Court on Charges of Gen. Miles.

Washington, May 7.—By direction of the president, who approves the finding, acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn today made public the report and finding of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the army that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops.

The most important features of the report are: The finding that the general's allegations that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals, were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long continued field ration; censure of Gen. Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the secretary of war when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit; censure of commissary general, Gen. Egan, for the too extensive purchases of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Col. Maus, for Gen. Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault and that the meats supplied the army were of the same quality as those supplied the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings be taken in the premises.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceeding be not taken."

There is more or less criticisms of Gen. Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the one which states that beyond the criticism of officers, found elsewhere in the report:

"The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilt be brought."

"The court also finds that the major general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to the troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress; that some of it was supplied under the pretence of experiment; that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the secretary of war to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied."

The censure of Col. Maus, inspector general on Gen. Miles' staff is based upon his failure to call attention to charges concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by Dr. (or Major) Daly, on the 26th of October last, in which he stated his belief that the beef was chemically treated.

"The silence of Col. Maus," says the court, "on so important a matter as the chemically beef reported by Maj. Daly and personally known to himself, is most remarkable."

The remark is also made that Gen. Miles' failure to draw special attention to this report is "unexplained."

Death of Mrs. Whitney.

New York May 6.—Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, wife of the former secretary of the navy, died shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The change for the worse in Mrs. Whitney's condition came on last Tuesday, and it became evident to her physicians then that the end was not far off.

Mrs. Whitney was thrown from her horse while fox hunting in Aiken, S. C., on February 21, 1898. She tried to pass under a low bridge but struck her head on a beam and fell to the ground. She was unconscious when picked up. Everything possible was done for her, but she remained absolutely helpless from the time of the accident until she died. She was completely paralyzed from the neck down. Mrs. Whitney was the second wife of ex-Secretary of the navy Whitney, and he was her second husband, her first husband having been Capt. Randolph, of the British navy.

Carnegie Will Sell Out.

London, May 6.—In response to an inquiry from the correspondent here of The Associated Press regarding the reported transfer of his business interests in the United States to a syndicate, Mr. Andrew Carnegie has furnished the following statement: "Mr. Carnegie has given his young partners the terms on which he would be willing to sell and retire from business. He has no definite information as yet whether they are going to buy or not, but he thinks that they will."

BOLIVIA INDIANS IN INSURRECTION.

Cold Blooded Butchery of Five Score of Pando's Soldiers.

Washington, May 6.—The department of state has been informed by our minister at La Paz, Bolivia, under date of March 28, 1899, that on March 1st Col. Pando sent, from his army to Sicasas, 120 men, commanded by Arturo Eguino, to Ayopaya, there to confer with Mr. Crellans as to the best means for simultaneously attacking Cochabamba.

On arriving at the town of Mobosa, Eguino demanded a loan of 200 Bolivians from the mayor.

These demands being refused, the priest and mayor were imprisoned. Meanwhile, however, the priest had dispatched couriers to the Indian villages, asking that the natives attack Pando's men.

A large crowd of Indians came, and in spite of all measures taken to pacify them the arms of the soldiers were taken away, the men subjected to revolting treatment and finally looked inside the church for the night.

In the morning the priest, after celebrating the so called "mass of agony," allowed the Indians to take out the unfortunate victims, two by two, and 103 were deliberately murdered, each pair by different torturers.

Seven escaped death by having departed the day previous on another mission.

Each day brings news of rising of the Indians in different sections of the northern part of the country.

A large party of whites arrived in La Paz today, fleeing from Indian threats.

SLAPPING AN EDITOR'S FACE.

An Assault in Honea Path, Which Results in the Assaultant Being Shot, but Not Killed.

Honea Path, May 6.—William C. Sharp, of the firm of Sharp & Robinson, of this place, was shot and wounded today by G. E. Moore, editor of the Honea Path Chronicle. The difficulty originated from a notice of the dissolution of the firm of which Sharp is a member, published in the Chronicle. Sharp assaulted Moore, slapping him in the face. Moore resented it and shot at Sharp twice. The first ball slightly wounded Mr. Geo. W. Rush, who was trying to separate the parties, and the second entered the lower part of Sharp's body. The physician is unable to find the ball, but does not think the wound serious.

New Attorneys.

When the State supreme court met yesterday morning the chief justice stated that all the applicants named below had passed a satisfactory examination, and, being present, they were admitted, sworn and enrolled as attorneys of the supreme court: N B Barnwell, J J McSwain, Raphael Link, J H Runderburg, T C Sturkie, A S Salley, Jr, R E Babb, John J Cantey, C L Cuttino, Barber Hoke, B H Darlington, J C Coit, G L Toole, Alorzo E Twine (col.), Dozier W Davis, (col.)

Mr. Thos D McKeown passed the examination successfully, but cannot be sworn and enrolled until the 3d day of June next, on which day he will have arrived at maturity.

The above list covers all who applied for admission to the bar, no one having failed to pass the examination.—The State, May 7.

BOYS USE KNIVES.

Saluda, May 6.—Yesterday about dusk at Millidge Deloach's in what is called Sodom, Mick Deloach, a boy about 17 years old, cut John Grice, Dr. Kirkey, who attended Grice, thinks he will die. It is not yet fully known how the affair started, but it seems that three or four boys were drinking and after some hot words between Grice and Deloach the latter went to cutting. A gash near Grice's heart, about four inches in length, it is thought will cause his death.

Lumberton, N. C., May 6.—E. L. Lowery, a nephew of Harry Barry Lowery, the famous outlaw of eastern Carolina, shot and killed Tucker Dial, at Soufistown yesterday.

The shooting was the result of a lawsuit over some land. It appears that Lowery went to the place where Dial was at work, and ordered him to leave the premises. This Dial refused to do, and thereupon Lowery emptied a load of shot into Dial's chest, killing him instantly. Lowery then effected his escape. He is a desperate character, and may attempt defiance of the authorities. He is also accused of killing a man in Clinch county, Ga., some years ago.

Bennettsville, May 5.—The chain-gang, while working two miles from town this afternoon, overpowered the guard, and eight escaped. Two have been recaptured. Sheriff Hunt ing for others.

Failed to Connect.

An Expedition With Supplies Returns to Manila.

Manila, May 8.—The army gunboats, Laguna De Bay and Cavadonga, which started up the San Fernando River for Guagua on yesterday to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign, returned today, General MacArthur having failed to connect with the expedition. The gunboat found the rebels entrenched at Sosmoan and Guagua, on the water fronts. The vessels steamed by the works, shelling the occupants and driving them out. Landing parties from the boats entered both towns, capturing at Sosmoan a Spanish captain in uniform, ostensibly a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, also a native officer. At Guagua the town and a small gunboat were found burning, the natives evacuating the place in consequence of the bombardment. A number of Filipino flags were captured at Sosmoan and a quantity of arms, chiefly Bolos, bows and arrows. The expedition will probably return up the San Fernando River after being reinforced, on recently purchased light draught steamers.

The demoralization of the Filipino army has culminated in the open revolt of General Mascardo against General Luna, second to Aguinaldo in command. Aguinaldo has ordered a court martial to try Mascardo. Luna sent orders to Mascardo at Bacolor to hurry re-enforcements to him just before the battle of Santo Tomas. Mascardo flatly refused to obey the order. He sent back word that he would only take orders from Aguinaldo. Luna immediately selected fifteen hundred of his best troops and started to Bacolor to enforce the order. Mascardo again refused to obey the orders given by Luna. Both armies formed a line of battle, but before the opening Luna gave one more chance.

Colonel Aguilles sent Mascardo a flag of truce. Mascardo still persisted in refusal to obey, but consented to leave the question to Aguinaldo. This averted hostilities, Luna appealing to Aguinaldo, who immediately ordered a court martial.

Natives Make Daring Attack.

Manila, May 8, 9 40 p. m. The Filipinos surprised the United States forces at San Fernando with a daring trick yesterday. A railway train with an engine at each end was run almost to the American outposts and in plain sight of the town. Before they could be reached a gang of natives sprang off the train, tore up several lengths of the railway track, boarded the train again and steamed away so quickly that there was no opportunity to capture the raiders.

There is in New York a very respectable locality known as Chinatown, and a vigorous crusade is on to do away with it by widening the main street that passes through it. In the discussion which this move has brought about in the borough one very remarkable and shameful fact was presented for consideration by Father McLoughlin, a Roman Catholic priest whose church is in that neighborhood. He is thoroughly familiar with the dens of vice and with all the infamy of the locality, and he said that it was constantly visited by fashionable women in parties, who are doing what they call "slumming" and go down there to feast their eyes upon opium victims and have the worst characters of both sexes pointed out to their dainty curiosity. They thus make a public exhibition of forms of vice and misery that cannot even be written about, and they give a certain sensational importance to degradation by becoming interested in its enormity without ever caring to relieve it. There is no doubt a great deal of just censure in this. It became a fad a few years ago for delicate girls to go slumming. They wanted to see all that men see. Professor or Swing made this complaint in Chicago at one time, and the slumming nonsense got to be a police nuisance in London several years ago. The morbid desire to look upon these things is in the main pharisaical. The beholder is very apt to feel how much better she is than the object of contemplation.

"Ashes of Angels" Cake.

I once knew an estimable lady who in the absence of her cook undertook to make a certain kind of cake. She took "some" of one kind of ingredient, "a little" of another and "a small quantity" of something else. To her delight and surprise, the result was a cake of which neither she nor any one else had ever heard. It was an entirely new cake and an extremely delicious one. Proud of her achievement, the lady gave the cake the beautiful and poetic name of "ashes of angels," and on the very next occasion when the absence of her cook made it possible for her to venture into her kitchen she tried to repeat her success.

This event happened in the year 1883, and ever since that date the unfortunate lady has been vainly trying to reproduce her wonderful cake. She has never once succeeded, although she has made at least 200 different varieties of cake and pudding, each one of which has been more deadly than the other. She is still hoping that one of these days she may hit upon her "ashes of angels" again, but as that cake was purely the result of chance the prospect that she will be able to make it a second time is not bright.—W. L. Alden in Pearson's Magazine.

THE BALKY HORSE.

A Simple Scheme of the Motorman That Made Him Go.

People near the New York entrance of the bridge saw a balky horse frustrated with delightful ease the other day by a man who openly confessed that he had no practical or theoretical knowledge of horsemanship. He was the motorman of a Fourth avenue car bound toward the terminal at the bridge. The horse was one of those angular, cockeyed, ungainly beasts that no amount of currying and feeding could make respectable.

It had stopped square in the middle of the track and had spread its feet apart as though its mind was made up to hold the street against the world. In a few minutes four trolley cars were backed up behind the cart and more were in sight down Center street. Motormen, conductors, truck drivers, assorted citizens and a policeman stood around and gave the usual advice. The driver kicked the horse and two or three men called to the policeman to stop him. Then they in turn made humane suggestions about starting a fire under the beast's stomach. A woman said that it would be easy enough for any one to coax him along with a lump of sugar.

The motorman of the fifth trolley car, which had by this time reached the end of the blocked line, walked up and surveyed the situation.

"Whose car is this?" he asked, pointing to the first car that had come up behind the wagon to which the balky horse was attached.

"It's mine," said another motorman, who was fingering a brass motor handle as though he would like to brain the horse with it.

The motorman from the rear hoisted the car's front fender and strapped it in place, folded against the dashboard.

"Now," he said to the motorman who had claimed the car, "go ahead, very easy." Then, turning to the disconsolately profane driver of the horse, he said, "Get up and take hold of the reins."

The car ran forward until the fender reached the tailboard of the wagon. "Now," said the self appointed master of ceremonies to his fellow motorman, "start up as fast as you darn please, and don't stop until you get to the bridge."

The car started. The wagon started. The horse in the shafts simply had to start. He slid and shoved back for a few inches and then broke into a helpless gallop. The car came banging along behind, giving the horse no chance to change his mind and balk again. The spectators cheered. The ingenious motorman looked the assembly over with a sneer.

"Say!" he said. "Say! Some people are dead slow, eh?"—New York Sun.

The Death In the Chair.

The execution of Mrs. Martha M. Place was a triumph of grisly justice. To even write about the carrying out of the death penalty upon a woman is not a pleasant task, but justice is not instituted to furnish pleasure. There are some dire tasks which fall to the community no less than to the individual that we must contemplate with our teeth set and our resolution unbent. The law claimed and took its victim in spite of the most energetic and tireless efforts to save her. Every argument that the emotion of pity or horror could furnish was brought to bear, and a large part of the community, which is too busy with its pleasures to waste much sympathy upon the victims of the murderer, found time to appeal in behalf of the murderer. The result is a vindication of the law and a fresh respect for justice, which reassumes a new phase of inevitableness and majesty. The law is no respecter of persons, was what the governor of New York said when appealed to. The well being of the community must be safeguarded, even if sentiment is outraged, was what he meant to say. On the whole, it is a healthy return to the rigid defensive measures which society has established for its own protection. That the advancing temper of civilization is against capital punishment and that capital punishment will ultimately be modified are not at all to the point. Whatever the penalty for murder may be, let it be inflicted justly and impartially upon offenders after due conviction, without regard to other considerations than those of justice to the innocent.

Sweet.

"I had my picture taken today," said little Christine. "I crossed my arms and leaned on a chair, and the picture man put my head in some tongs."

"Why, you must have looked like a lump of sugar in sugar tongs," laughed papa.

"Why, so I must have," said Christine delightedly. "'Cause the man kept saying, 'What a sweet little girl!'"—What to Eat.

Even Though He Hated Lawyers.

President Deber of Roanoke college tells this story of the late Edward Austin of Boston: "Meeting President Eliot of Harvard some years ago, he said, with a familiarity warranted by a life-long acquaintance: 'Stop, Charles. What is the next building you want at Cambridge?'"

"President Eliot replied, 'The building we most need now is a new building for the law school.'"

"Oh," said Mr. Austin, "I hate lawyers! But what do you suppose such a building would cost?"

"The president thought a moment and replied: 'It would depend on the material used. An adequate building of brick could be built for from \$60,000 to \$70,000.'"

"Are you sure," asked Mr. Austin, "that \$100,000 would be enough to provide a thoroughly good building?"

"Yes," replied the president. "I'm your man," said Mr. Austin."